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Soviets Point Out Alleged Spy Devices In Unusual Tour of Embassy Complex

Officials Claim U.S. Planted Numerous 'Bugs' in Office Building

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"We are living in a hostile environment here," Vacheslav Z. Borovikov, the Soviet Embassy security chief, said yesterday, deliberately echoing words used two days earlier by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to describe the situation of American diplomats in Moscow.

Borovikov spoke as Soviet diplomats, seeking to counter charges of espionage against the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, took an overflow crowd of American reporters on an unprecedented tour of the unfinished Soviet Embassy complex on upper Wisconsin Avenue.

The tour was designed to show how U.S. agents allegedly planted "many dozens" of electronic spying devices in the complex's huge main office building.

Borovikov and Evgeniy Kutovoy, the embassy minister-counselor, led about 200 reporters, photographers and television camera operators on an hour-long tour. Many accompanying Soviet diplomats were seeing the office building for the first time because the United States has not permitted occupancy.

The tour began in the vast marble-faced lobby, spilled into several small reception rooms and ended in the driveway with everyone clustered around a Tass news agency correspondent's gray sedan, as a chauffeur pulled off the dashboard cover to reveal a metal disk that Borovikov said was a recently discovered transmitter.

Inside, while photographers shouted and jostled for position around dusty and sawdust-covered crates littering the lobby, Kutovoy pointed out a marble column where he claimed that a listening device had been found. Reporters were taken to two small rooms off the lobby, which guides said will be used as reception areas.

In one, Borovikov pointed to where a "bug" allegedly was found

three weeks ago inside one of the thick slabs of Georgia marble used as facing for the building's exterior and principal ceremonial rooms. In the other room, he climbed a scaffold and brandished a two-foot pipe that he said contained a microphone and transmitter discovered inside another marble column.

The tour came after an elaborate "show-and-tell" performance that seemed a carbon copy of one staged by Foreign Ministry officials in Moscow Thursday.

Reporters were brought to a large auditorium where Kutovoy, flanked by other officials in front of ornate red curtains, read a long statement charging that U.S. allegations about Marine guards in Moscow being enticed into sexual affairs with Soviet women are part of a "broad, openly anti-Soviet campaign" to sabotage arms-control talks Shultz is to hold in Moscow next week.

Kutovoy said U.S. intelligence services have been putting electronic-surveillance devices in Soviet diplomatic property here and in New York and San Francisco for years.

He charged that his government has detected "many dozens" of eavesdropping devices since 1979 in components of the new embassy complex constructed by U.S. firms and that continuing inspections of the complex, now in its final construction phase, are finding more bugs.

The curtains were parted to reveal an elaborate mounted display of devices allegedly found in various Soviet offices and residences in this country. Describing them in detail, Borovikov said most found in the new building were self-contained units embedded in marble and attached to antennas on adjoining metallic window frames.

Kutovoy then surprised the visitors by inviting them to inspect

other parts of the vast \$65 million complex behind high walls on Mount Alto, one of the city's highest points. Reporters were led through the residential area of 156 apartments, a school, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

With small children playing and wash hanging from apartment windows, all that distinguished the area from a suburban apartment development was the sound of spoken Russian and bulletin boards displaying copies of Izvestia.

In contrast to the bustling residential area, the huge chancellery office building, designed by Mihael Posokhin, the Soviet Union's foremost architect, sits empty and brooding over traffic rushing past outside.

It cannot be occupied until a new U.S. chancellery being built in Moscow is completed. Work on the Moscow building was halted in 1985 after the United States charged that Soviet workers had filled it with listening devices. President Reagan said Tuesday that if security problems cannot be rectified, he might order the Moscow structure demolished.

Asked whether Soviet complaints about similar American infractions here might cause them to consider the same course, Kutovoy replied:

"We do not find it necessary to consider the possibility of demolishing our new complex. Confidentially, we do not really have any secrets in the United States. We only have peaceful initiatives aimed at improving relations with the United States."